FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

### MIDDLE EAST

## 'Volunteer' Threat Eased

### UN Force Reaches Egypt

The threat of armed Soviet intervention in the Middle East apparently waned Nov. 15-16 following a warning by Pres. Eisenhower that the U.S. would oppose the dispatch of Russian "volunteers" to aid Egypt against Britain, France & Israel.

UN Emergency Force units landed in Egypt Nov. 15 & were ordered to take up truce supervision positions in the Port Said area Nov. 20.

### U.S. Would Counter Red Move

Pres. Eisenhower indicated Nov. 14 that the U.S. would support UN action to counter any Soviet military intervention in the Middle East. The President told a news conference that "it would be the duty of the UN, which would include the U.S., to oppose" efforts to send "volunteers" to the Mid-East. The UN, he said, was "not by any manner of means limited to resolutions." [See p. 375E1]

Mr. Eisenhower said that while "we are trying to be friends" simultaneously with Britain, France, Israel & the Arab states, the Soviet "dictatorship" could afford to "woo for the moment." The President said that he had no new information on the movement of Soviet military aid or volunteers to the Mid-East. He conceded that some Soviet penetration into the Mid-East had been successful & that he didn't "know that you could eliminate [that] influence entirely."

Acting State Secy. Herbert Hoover Jr. told the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Nov. 16 that "the UN would be obligated" to take action against introduction of "so-called 'volunteers' into the Middle East." Hoover warned that the prohibition on reinforcement of Egyptian, British, French & Israeli forces applied to "all" powers, "including those engaged in hostilities." The introduction of "external" forces, he said, would be "a threat to the UN Force now entering the area." [See p. 386D1]

State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in a statement issued as he left Walter Reed Hospital Nov. 18, said that it would be a "grave mistake" to think that the present cease-fire could result in permanent Mid-East stability. Dulles, leaving Key West, Fla. to recuperate from intestinal surgery [see p. 372D3], said that a "just & durable" Mid-East peace must include permanent Arab-Israeli frontiers & resettlement of the 900,000 Arab refugees. Dulles assailed the USSR for attempted Mid-East intervention & the "promiscuous slaughter" brought by its intervention in Hungary. [See p. 387A2]

#### Soviets Halt Campaign

Soviet newspapers & officials abruptly dropped mention of the drive to enlist volunteers for Egypt Nov. 15-16. Egyptian diplomats reported that Soviet volunteers had stopped applying at the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow. Moscow papers Nov. 16 began to give detailed reports on the landing of UN troops in Egypt. Diplomatic observers said that cessation of the "volunteer" campaign indicated that it had been aimed principally at forcing withdrawal of British, French & Israeli troops from Egyptian territory. [See p. 374D2-E3]

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser said Nov. 19 that there were no Soviet volunteers in Egypt & that none had been requested from any country. Nasser, in a telephoned interview conducted by Cairo *Al Azhar* editor Mustafa Amin in New York, urged that a UN commission be formed to investigate Israeli claims of capture of quantities of Soviet-built Egyptian matériel during the Sinai & Gaza fighting. [See pp. 375C3-376B1]

Cairo sources had denied Nov. 14 that Egypt had requested dispatch of Soviet volunteers. Officials conceded that Egypt "naturally" had not repudiated aid offers from the USSR, China & other countries, but they insisted that "we have no need for any other [than UN] military assistance at this time." Soviet sources contended Nov. 14 that Egyptian Amb.-to-USSR Mohammed el-Kony had asked the immediate shipment of Russian volunteers, including 265 fliers. [See p. 374F2]

(The USSR disclosed Nov. 17 that it was sending 15 million rubles [$3,750,000] worth of food & medical supplies to Egypt. A large group of Soviet military experts passed through Rome en route to Moscow from their Egyptian posts Nov. 16. British informants reported Nov. 20 that Egypt had begun negotiations with the USSR for replacement of the tanks, jets & artillery lost to Israeli Army.)

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin Nov. 15 opposed the stationing of UN forces in the Suez Canal Zone & demanded that Egypt be consulted on deployment of the UN troops elsewhere on Egyptian territory. In notes to British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, French Premier Guy Mollet & Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, Bulganin renewed Soviet demands for the withdrawal of their troops from Egypt. He also urged payment of compensation to Egypt for loss of life & property damage inflicted by the invading foreign forces. [See p. 364F1]

Bulganin told Eden & Mollet that the continued presence of Anglo-French forces & planned deployment of UN troops to the Suez Canal Zone "would be contrary to the [Suez] Convention of 1888." Bulganin said that evacuation of Egypt by British, French & Israeli forces would render UN troops unnecessary. He conceded that with Egyptian permission they "could be stationed on 2 sides" of the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice line.

#### Bulganin Denounces Israel

In a harsh note to Ben-Gurion, Bulganin rejected Israeli assertions that the attack on Egypt had come only after provocation. Bulganin said it was Israel "who was guilty of many armed attacks" on "neighboring Arab countries." Bulganin denounced alleged Israeli plans to annex the Sinai Peninsula & Gaza Strip [see p. 374A1-2] and warned that Israeli foreign policy had "undermined Israel's international position & aroused deep hatred against her." [See p. 374B-C2]

(Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion, in rejecting the Bulganin note Nov. 18, denied that Israeli forces had damaged

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE Cumulative Index.

### Week in Headlines

#### International

*Russia broke off campaign to supply armed volunteers to Egypt.*

*UN Emergency Force troops began landings in Suez area.*

*Hungarians maintained strike to oppose pro-Soviet regime; Tito expressed disapproval of Soviet tactics in Hungary.*

*Russia offered talks on modified "open skies" arms inspection plan on Iron Curtain frontier.*

*UN Gen. Assembly launched regular session.*

#### United States

*President pledged 2d-term effort to build "moderate Republicanism."*

*Eastern & Gulf ports affected by ILA dockworkers' strike.*

*Brownell called for southern U.S. Attorneys to confer on enforcement of Supreme Court decision against race bias in transportation.*

*MMS union leaders indicted on non-Red affidavit fraud charges.*

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## *Khrushchev Derides West*

**Diplomats from NATO countries & Israel walked out on Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev when he denounced their policies during talks at receptions in Moscow Nov. 17-18 in connection with a Polish-Soviet conference. He said during a Kremlin affair for the Polish delegates Nov. 17 that the Anglo-Egyptian attack on Egypt was "piratic," & that Israel was a "puppet" of "imperialists" in their "hopeless attempt to restore lost colonial bastions." He addressed this warning to capitalists: "History is on our side. We will bury you." He repeated the denunciation at a Polish Embassy reception Nov. 18 and said that Egyptian Pres. Nasser, although not a Communist—"he has even put Communists in jail," was "fighting for national independence . . . is the hero of his nation & our sympathies are on his side." [See pp. 374E2, 228E3]**

Egyptian cities or canal installations. He contended that if any country was compensated, it should be Israel for the 1948 Arab invasion, the ensuing Egyptian blockade & *fedayeen* raids. Ben-Gurion charged that Nasser's "lust for power" had precluded an Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. He reiterated that Israeli forces would leave Egypt under "satisfactory arrangements" with the UN.) [See p. 374B2]

## *Egypt Admits UN Force*

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld flew to Cairo Nov. 16 for talks with Pres. Nasser & Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi on deployment of the UN Emergency force to Egypt. Cairo reports Nov. 17 said that Hammarskjöld had won Egyptian acceptance of the UN force [see p. 373D3]. Conditions of the accord were said to be that: (1) the UN force would be considered a paramilitary force without specific military objectives; (2) UN troops would be the guests of Egypt but remain under UN command; (3) the UN troops would follow normal military police functions, using their arms only in direct self-defense.

Danish & Norwegian riflemen attached to the UN Emergency Force landed in the Suez Canal Zone Nov. 15. The 95-man unit was greeted at the Egyptian AF base of Abu Suweir by Egyptian Brig. Amin Helmy el Thany, chief of Egypt's Eastern Command & liaison officer to the UN force. The Scandinavian units had been ordered to proceed to Egypt by Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN force commander, who said Nov. 15 that "troops will be landed in Egypt from now on independently of the [Hammarskjöld-Nasser] negotiations in Cairo." [See p. 373F2-E3]

The UN Nov. 20 ordered a company of Norwegian infantrymen to enter Port Said to "prevent friction" believed mounting between Anglo-French troops & Egyptians.

The arrival of additional troops Nov. 15-20 at Abu Suweir brought UN forces in Egypt to a total of 674 men Nov. 20.

### 21 Nations Offer Troops

Troop contributions continued to gather at the UN force staging area near Naples, Italy Nov. 12-20. UN spokesmen said in New York Nov. 16 that troop offers had been received from 21 nations, but that only contributions totalling 4,500 men had been accepted. UN officials said Nov. 19 that offers from Canada, Pakistan & New Zealand had been received & "noted" but not formally accepted, presumably due to Egyptian objections. Gen. Burns reportedly requested Canada Nov. 20 to delay its infantry contribution & supply RCAF transport units & administrative & supply personnel.

### Probe Truce Breach Charges

A UN Truce observation team began investigation of Anglo-French charges of Egyptian cease-fire violations on the Suez Canal south of Port Said Nov. 19. British & French authorities in Port Said were disclosed Nov. 18 to be planning tighter "military control" of the city in the face of Egyptian refusal to cooperate with occupation officials. The Anglo-French Command Nov. 16 charged that Egyptians had sabotaged the city's water supply. British forces began jamming of Cairo broadcasts to the Port Said area Nov. 16. [See p. 375F2]

(Anglo-French Hq. on Cyprus reported Nov. 14 that British casualties in the Egyptian fighting had totalled 22 killed & 96 wounded, French losses 10 killed, 33 wounded & one missing.) [See p. 375G2]

### Egypt Asks UN Inquiry

Egypt Nov. 20 called for investigation by a UN commission of "barbarous aggression" against Egypt by Britain, France & Israel. A Govt. statement asked that evidence be reviewed by the UN, Intl. Red Cross & the Intl. League for the Rights of Man in order that "the aggressors be punished so that the world may live in peace." The Cairo newspaper *Al Goumhouria* had demanded Nov. 17 that "the war criminals," including British Prime Min. Eden, "be committed for trial."

(The Egyptian Govt. said Nov. 20 that British & French civilians in Egypt would be given exit visas on request. Britain & France had protested Nov. 19 against house arrest imposed on an estimated 15,000 British & French citizens Nov. 17.)

### Invaders Queried on Withdrawal

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, in notes sent Nov. 20, asked Britain, France & Israel to explain the continued presence of their troops on Egyptian territory.

British Lord Privy Seal Richard A. Butler, Conservative leader, told the House of Commons Nov. 20 that Britain would not give in to Egyptian "blackmail" on control of the Suez Canal Zone. He said that a decision on whether UN forces were adequate to fulfill their mission in Egypt would "be made by the British & French Govts. in consultation with the UN." Britain previously had made withdrawal of its troops from Egypt dependent on the "adequacy" of UN forces to control the region. [See p. 375D2]

### Eden Defends Actions

Prime Min. Eden Nov. 17 defended the Anglo-French action against Egypt as armed support for the UN and a move that brought the chance for a permanent Mid-Eastern settlement. Eden, speaking at a Young Conservatives' rally, said that "we make no apology, & we will never make one, for the action which we & our French allies took."

(Eden was disclosed Nov. 19 to be suffering from "severe overstrain." He cancelled all public engagements to avoid a possible breakdown.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 199B-C]

(Britain Nov. 16 named Sir Francis Rundall, 49, British Consul Gen. in New York, as Amb. to Israel. Ex-State Min. Anthony Nutting announced Nov. 14 that he would resign his seat in Parliament to permit election of a candidate who could support the Eden Govt.'s Mid-Eastern policy. Laborite MP Stanley Evans resigned from Parliament & the Labor Party Nov. 20, at Labor Party request, after supporting the Govt.'s Mid-Eastern policies.) [See p. 375E2]

### Israel Demands Peace Accord

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion defended his order for withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egypt before the Knesset (Parlt.) Nov. 14. An opposition censure motion against the withdrawals was defeated, 66-13, after Ben-Gurion told the Knesset that Israeli troops would not be withdrawn from Sinai Peninsula until Egypt had negotiated a peace treaty with Israel. Ben-Gurion also asserted that the "liberation of Israeli territory occupied by an invader," presumably the Gaza Strip, remained a goal of Israeli foreign policy.

UN spokesmen charged Nov. 17 that 50 Arabs had been killed in riots in Israeli-occupied Rafah Nov. 12. The UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine said the deaths had occurred when Arabs tried to loot a UN food warehouse in Rafah & were fired on by Israeli guards. Israeli sources acknowledged Nov. 17 the killing of 11 Egyptians & wounding of 25 others in the rioting.

(Israeli officials Nov. 18 reached an agreement with CARE under which Israel would supply the basic ration & CARE supplemental food for 60,000 non-refugee indigents in the Gaza strip. The UNRWA was reported to be providing food for 216,000 refugees in the zone.) [See p. 361D2]

The Israeli Govt. charged Nov. 16 that 93 acts of sabotage & 590 clashes with marauders for which Arabs were responsible had caused the deaths of 74 Israelis & injuries to 209 others

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during Jan.-Oct. 1956. Israel listed 360 Israelis killed, 733 wounded in 280 acts of sabotage & 2,494 clashes from 1949 through 1955.

Israeli Army officials Nov. 19 listed 171 soldiers, including 30 officers, killed in the Sinai Peninsula campaign, with "less than 20" Israelis taken prisoner by Egypt. Israel offered Nov. 19 to repatriate 27 wounded Egyptian POW's through the Intl. Red Cross. [See p. 375E3]

### Egypt Asks UN Aid on Canal

Egypt Nov. 18 asked for UN aid in clearing the Suez Canal after withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from the canal zone. UN spokesmen replied Nov. 18 that the UN "was willing in principle to assume this task." The Egyptian Govt. Nov. 17 protested British & French plans, announced Nov. 16, to continue clearing the Port Said canal entrance & begin salvage operations at the Egypt-held Gulf of Suez canal entrance. [See p. 375B3]

### Europeans Ration Oil

British Fuel & Power Min. Aubrey Jones disclosed Nov. 20 that Britain would begin compulsory fuel rationing Dec. 17, due to disruption of Mid-Eastern supplies. He announced that diesel oil for heating would be cut 33% & heating oil 25% (both effective Dec. 1). Use of gasoline & diesel oil for industrial & transport purposes was ordered cut 10% Jan. 1 in addition to a 10% cut made Nov. 7.

The French Govt. ordered rationing of fuels for highway & sea use effective Nov. 21. The order closed all French filling stations weekends & provided for a coupon ration system beginning Jan. 1. The French Govt. had cut all fuel oil deliveries 10% Nov. 14. Other countries ordering cuts in fuel & gasoline use of from 5% to 20%: Sweden (Nov. 15), Norway (Nov. 16), Denmark (Nov. 16), Italy (Nov. 16), & Turkey (Nov. 20).

The Org. for European Economic Cooperation's Council agreed Nov. 15 to create a 17-nation pool for marketing & control of fuel supplies. OEEC Pres. Harold Macmillan appealed Nov. 15 for U.S. aid in averting a fuel crisis. He urged that the U.S. activate the Middle East Emergency Com., set up to plan oil aid for Europe in event of closing of the Suez Canal [see p. 267C1]. (Acting U.S. State Secy. Hoover said Nov. 20 that the U.S. would prefer to deal with the oil shortage through the OEEC. He indicated that U.S. suppliers would be able to fill European demand without activation of the Emergency Com.) [See p. 305G3]

Syria was reported Nov. 20 to have ordered cancellation of all oil contracts with British & French firms & banned all oil shipments to Europe. Syrian sabotage of oil pipelines running from Iraq to the Mediterranean halted Iraq Petroleum Co. deliveries of 500,000 bbl. daily. Lebanon Nov. 5 embargoed all oil exports. The American-Arabian Oil Co. confirmed Nov. 8 that the Saudi Arabian Govt. had banned oil shipments to Britain & France. [See pp. 290D3, 267E1]

## EAST EUROPE

### Hungarians Continue Strike

Russian troops & tanks subdued rebel resistance on Csepel I. in Budapest Nov. 14, thus ending fighting in the city [see p. 377A1]. However, the general strike continued.

The Budapest Central Council of Workers voted Nov. 15 to continue the strike until the Communists agreed to restore Imre Nagy, advocate of free elections & independence from the USSR, as Premier, and until the USSR agreed to withdraw its forces from the country.

Russian-supported Premier Janos Kadar, in a radio broadcast Nov. 15, argued against a neutralist foreign policy for Hungary on grounds that it would be misused by "imperialists & counter-revolutionaries." He said that elections involving more than one party could be tolerated only if the Communist system would survive, and he conceded that the CP could expect "thorough defeat" in an open multi-party election at present. [See p. 377F1, B2]

After an all-night conference with Kadar, leaders of the Budapest Central Council of Workers announced Nov. 16 that he had convinced them that the country could not survive the hardships of a prolonged general strike in winter, and they appealed for a return to work. But Budapest trade unions generally reaffirmed their determination to continue the strike until their demands for Nagy's restoration & Soviet evacuation were met. Some unions ousted CCW delegates who had joined in the back-to-work appeal.

Western observers in Budapest reported Nov. 20 that 70%-80% of the city's workers remained idle Nov. 20 despite the Govt.'s threat to cut off food supplies to strikers. (Govt. estimate of those still on strike: 55%-60%.) Some workers who reported to their places of employment were said to have begun sitdown strikes. The Budapest radio estimated Nov. 20 that Hungarian coal mines were producing 10,000 tons a day as against the normal 70,000, and that only 1/3 of the country's normal electric output of 900,000 kw. hours a day was being produced. [See p. 377E1]

#### UN Relief Talks Set

After UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld had appealed Nov. 14 for the Hungarian Govt. to reconsider its refusal to admit UN observers, the Govt. suggested Nov. 15 a conference on relief problems between Hammarskjöld & Hungarian representatives in Rome during the UN secretary's current trip to the Egyptian war zone. Hammarskjöld said Nov. 16 he would meet instead with Hungarian UN delegates in New York if he could not go to Budapest to establish "personal contact" with Hungarian officials "directly concerned with the matter." [See p. 377A-C3]

(British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said Nov. 20 that Britain was "glad to have UN observers" in the Suez area to "limit the effects of the conflict" and that "the world would welcome similar action by the Soviet Govt. in Hungary.") [See p. 364C2]

#### Aid for Refugees Pressed

Hammarskjöld submitted to the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Nov. 20 a report (prepared by Philippe de-Seynes, UN Undersecy. for Economic & Social Affairs) that nearly 40,000 refugees had left Hungary since the rebellion began Oct. 23 and that the flight of refugees continued at a rate of 2,000 a day. The report said that most escapees had gone to Austria, others to Yugoslavia & Switzerland.

(Rep. Francis E. Walter [D., Pa.], co-author of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act & House Immigration Subcom. chairman, announced in Washington Nov. 16 that he had drafted legislation to let 5,000 Hungarian refugees live in the U.S. "permanently or until heroic Hungary is free again." He said he would go to Vienna to "help cut the red tape" in admission of Hungarian refugees to the U.S. The White House reported Nov. 20 that the U.S. Govt. & voluntary agencies had raised ¼ of the $20 million worth of emergency aid pledged to Hungary by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 2. The President appealed Nov. 20 to colleges & universities throughout the free world to make scholarships available to refugee Hungarian students.) [See p. 377D3]

#### U.S. Denies Urging Revolt

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Nov. 14: "The U.S. doesn't now, and never has, advocated open rebellion by an undefended populace against force over which they could not possibly prevail. We . . . have always urged that the spirit of freedom be kept alive; that people do not lose hope. But we have never . . . urged or argued for any kind of armed revolt which could bring about disaster to our friends." [See p. 366B3]

(Officials of Radio Free Europe's station in Munich, which some Hungarians said had led them to expect military help in a revolt, contended Nov. 19 that the station had broadcast only "straight news, with nothing slanted or twisted," and that Hungarians may have read into RFE broadcasts promises not actually made. [See pp. 365A3, 267D3]

### Asians Score Soviet Attack

Prime Ministers of India, Burma, Indonesia & Ceylon ended a 3-day meeting in New Delhi by issuing a communiqué Nov. 14 expressing "regret" that Soviet troops "were reintroduced into Hungary" after Moscow had indicated that they would leave. The statement urged that Soviet forces "be withdrawn from Hungary speedily" & that Hungarians "be left free to decide their own future & the form of government they will have without intervention from any quarter." The statement also expressed "strong disapproval & distress at the aggression & intervention by the great powers against weaker countries" in the Middle East.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru further criticized Soviet actions in

Hungary when he told Parliament in New Delhi Nov. 19 that "the Soviet Army is there against the wishes of the Hungarian people" & "no other explanation is adequate." He pointed out that "in the course of 10 years, the Hungarian people could not be converted to Soviet ideas." He held that continuing anti-Soviet strikes & demonstrations after the Soviet Army had crushed armed rebels were "more significant than armed revolt . . . organized by some groups here & there."

(In further debate over foreign policy Nov. 20, Nehru rejected Socialist demands that his Govt. withdraw recognition of the pro-Soviet Govt. of Hungary, and Communist demands that India quit the Commonwealth because of the British-French attack on Egypt. He defended the recent action of Indian UN delegate V. K. Krishna Menon in refusing to vote for a UN resolution condemning the USSR's attack on Hungary. Nehru said East Europe feared new aggression by a rearmed Germany. He referred to his scheduled December conferences with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in New Delhi & Pres. Eisenhower in Washington as indicative of India's opportunity to "become a link between peoples who do not have such links.") [See pp. 378E1, 365D3, 322D2]

#### Deportations Assailed

Delegates of all UN factions except the Soviet bloc indicated their support in the UN Gen. Assembly Nov. 19-20 for a Cuban-sponsored resolution calling on Russia to end deportation of rebellious youths from Hungary & return those already deported. Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov told the assembly Nov. 19 that reports of such deportations were "a monstrous fabrication aimed at poisoning the international atmosphere." U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. replied that a broadcast by the pro-Soviet Budapest radio had referred to the deportations and that reliable informants had reported 16,000 deported from Budapest alone Nov. 14.

(Hungarian refugees said in Vienna Nov. 16 that rebels had raided a Budapest railroad station & rescued 1,000 youths from a deportation train. Strikes by railroad workers & dynamiting of rail lines were said to have been employed to halt the movement of deportation trains toward the Hungarian-Soviet border.) [See p. 377C1]

### *Tito Scores Hungary 'Error'*

Yugoslav Pres. Tito, in a speech Nov. 11 in Pula (made public Nov. 15), said the Russians & Erno Gero's Stalinist faction in Hungary had made a "fatal mistake" when they first employed Soviet troops against Hungarian demonstrators last month. He said another "error" occurred when Hungarian Reds relied on a 2d Soviet intervention to save them instead of acting immediately—as they did eventually after the 2d Soviet intervention—to revise their Govt. & policies.

Tito said the deposed regime of Imre Nagy invited the 2d Soviet attack by not preventing "anarchy & the killing of Communists by reactionary elements." He declared himself "always . . . against the intervention & use of a foreign military force," but he added: "if [Soviet intervention] saves Socialism in Hungary . . . we will be able to say, although we are against the intervention, that Soviet intervention is necessary."

Tito said that the Soviet leadership was split into Stalinist & anti-Stalinist factions. He said he had warned the Russians that they might expect what actually developed in Hungary if repression were attempted there: a surge of rebellious spirit "only interested in being nationally independent," with no regard for whether "the bourgeoisie & a reactionary system would be restored in the country." He predicted that, as a result of the "bloodshed" & "terrible sacrifices" in Hungary, "a little light will reach the eyes of the comrades in the Soviet Union, even those Stalinist elements, and that they will see that it is no longer possible to work in this way."

Tito called for defense of the Janos Kadar regime in Hungary, which he said was "honest" but weakened by Soviet intervention.

Moscow *Pravda* said Nov. 19 that Tito echoed "reactionary propaganda" in blaming the Hungarian disaster on Stalinists and had betrayed his tendency to "interfere in the affairs of other Communist parties." [See pp. 377E2, 356E2, 339D-E3]

#### Yugoslavs Arrest Djilas

Yugoslav ex-Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas, in an article published Nov. 14 in the American anti-Communist liberal weekly *The New Leader*, criticized both the Soviet & Yugoslav leadership. He said: The USSR had shown that it would "resist the breakup of the empire" & employ "national communism" only as "a means & a mask for its imperialist, expansive policies"; Yugoslavia revealed itself "ready to yield" its "principles of equality & non-interference in internal affairs" rather than support the Hungarian revolution when Communists lost control of it. Djilas predicted that Polish CP Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka would work for Polish independence rather than for maintenance of "national Communist" domination of the country.

Yugoslav authorities disclosed Nov. 19 that Djilas had been arrested in Belgrade (presumably for violation of his probationary release from an 18-mo. jail sentence for deviationism). [See Vol. XV, p. 27A1]

#### Other Hungarian Developments

Premiers Viliam Siroky of Czechoslovakia & Janos Kadar of Hungary issued a statement Nov. 16 after a 2-day conference of Czech & Hungarian leaders in Budapest expressing agreement that: neither the UN nor individual countries should interfere in Hungary's internal affairs; the Hungarian revolution was launched "on the basis of an exact military plan" devised by capitalist imperialists, although many persons who were not "counter-revolutionaries" joined in the revolt; the Hungarian Govt. acted "in the exercise of its sovereignty & by virtue of international law" when it called for Soviet help to prevent the restoration of capitalism in Hungary. [See p. 347B3] . . . Prominent British Communists who announced their resignations from the CP Nov. 13 because of the Soviet attack on Hungary: John Horner, Gen. Secy. of the Fire Brigades Union, & Alex Moffat, a Natl. Union of Mineworkers leader in Scotland. 7 other influential members resigned Nov. 14. British CP Secy. John Gollan fled into a police station for protection when he was chased by a crowd of students Nov. 14 in Cowes, Isle of Wight when he tried to speak on events in Hungary & Poland. [See pp. 387G1, 205G2] . . . Harry Binder & Norman Penner of Toronto resigned Nov. 15 from the Canadian Labor-Progressive (Communist) Party because of party leader Tim Buck's defense of Stalinism & Soviet actions in Hungary & Poland. [See Vol. X, p. 155K] . . . Italian CP leader Palmiro Togliatti Nov. 18 defended Soviet action in Hungary as a "necessity." [See pp. 378E1, 331E1] . . . The AFL-CIO Transport Workers Union's intl. executive board announced in New York Nov. 16 that the TWU would refuse to handle air cargo bound to or from the USSR & its satellites because of Russia's "inhuman treatment" of Hungary & "warlike interference in Israel."

### *Poles Win Concessions*

A Polish delegation won concessions from Russia on Polish independence, Soviet military activities in Poland, war debts, a repatriation of Poles from the USSR & economic aid during talks in Moscow Nov. 15-18.

CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Polish Pres. Aleksander L. Zawadski & Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski, State Economic Planning Comm. chairman, headed the Polish delegation. CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan & Soviet Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov took part in negotiations for the USSR.

Concessions won by Poland:

- It was agreed that Soviet forces would continue to be maintained "temporarily" in Poland because of the threat of German aggression against Poland's Oder-Neisse frontier. However, Poland was assured that: Soviet troops would not interfere in Poland's "internal affairs" & would abide by Polish laws; Poland must agree with Russia on the number of Soviet troops to be stationed in Poland, their movements through the country & their activities outside their military bases.
- Russia cancelled Poland's 2.4 billion-ruble debt for credits granted to Poland against Polish coal deliveries to the USSR since World War II. Russia granted Poland credit to buy 1,400,000 tons of grain in 1957 & 700 million rubles worth of other commodities.
- Russia agreed to aid in repatriation of Poles "having families in Poland" & those stranded in the USSR since 1945. Russia promised action

soon by its Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) on "early release & repatriation . . . of persons in captivity" in the USSR.

The communiqué said Polish-Soviet relations would be conducted "on the basis of Lenin's principles of equality among nations" and that the 2 countries reaffirmed their "similarity of views" on "basic international questions." It denounced Anglo-French-Israeli "aggression against Egypt" and rejected UN criticism of Soviet actions in Hungary as being designed to divert "the attention of the peoples from the aggression against Egypt."

Gomulka was given a hero's welcome when he returned to Warsaw Nov. 19 for having won what Poles regarded as a veto over Soviet troop movements in the country. [See p. 378A3]

#### Unions Sever Govt. Ties

The Polish Trade Unions Central Council Nov. 18 named new leaders loyal to Gomulka, with Col. Ignacy Loga-Sowinski replacing Wiktor Klosiewicz as chairman, and declared the trade-union movement "independent" of the Communist Party & state. The council's announcement said that the Communist Party's only role should be to supply members to serve as union officers. [See pp. 345G2, 186G1]

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

### *Reds Modify Arms Plan*

The Soviet Govt. broadcast over Moscow Radio Nov. 17 a revised plan for world disarmament and suggested a U. S.-British-French-Indian-Soviet conference to discuss it.

The Russians offered to "consider" a modified version of the Eisenhower "open skies" inspection plan whereby aerial photography would be employed "to a depth 800 km. [480 mi.] east & west of the demarcation line between" NATO & Warsaw Pact forces.

Other points in the Soviet plan:

- Soviet, U.S. & Red Chinese armed forces would be reduced to 1,500,000 men each, British & French to 650,000 each, those of other countries to 150,000-200,000 each within 2 yrs. American, Soviet & Red Chinese forces would be cut to 2,500,000 men each within one year. [See p. 109B1-D3]
- Testing of nuclear weapons would be halted immediately. Their production would be halted, stockpiles destroyed & the weapons banned within 2 yrs. (Russia disclosed Nov. 17 that the USSR had conducted a new nuclear weapons test.) [See p. 299G3]
- The U.S., Britain, France & the USSR would make a "considerable reduction" in their forces stationed in other NATO & Warsaw Pact countries.
- Military expenditures would be cut in proportion to reductions in the size & armament of forces.
- "Strict & effective international control" with "all the necessary rights & functions to observe the fulfillment" of "obligations on disarmament" would be established. [See p. 308D1-2]

#### U.S. Spurs 'Atoms for Peace'

Pres. Eisenhower announced Nov. 17 a new program to expand cooperation with friendly countries on peaceful use of the atom. The program called for: sale of U.S. atomic fuels to cooperating countries at the same prices charged domestic users; extension of agreements with other countries to 10 yrs. instead of 7; establishment of fixed prices for plutonium & U-233 for 7-yr. terms; expanded U.S. purchase of plutonium & uranium abroad. [See p. 228D1]

### *UN Session Opens*

The UN Gen. Assembly opened its 11th regular session in New York Nov. 12 and elected Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand as Assembly President. Committee chairmen named: (Political) Victor Andres Belaunde, Peru; (Ad Hoc Political) Selim Sarper, Turkey; (Economic) Mohammed Mir Khan, Pakistan; (Social) Hermod Lannung, Denmark; (Trusteeship) Dr. Enrique de Marchena, Dominican Republic; (Administrative) Omar Loutfi, Egypt; (Legal) Dr. Karel Petrzelka, Czechoslovakia. [See Vol. XV, p. 311F2]

The Assembly voted unanimously Nov. 12 to admit Morocco, Sudan & Tunisia, raising UN membership to 79 countries [see Vol. XV, p. 405D2]. Consideration of Red China's demand for the seat held by Natl. China was postponed until next year by a 47-24 vote (8 abstentions). Sen. William F. Knowland of the U.S. led opposition to Red China, V. K. Krishna Menon of India, the defense of Red Chinese claims in Assembly debate Nov. 15-16. [See p. 331F3; Vol. XV, p. 311C2]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENT

### *Calls Election a GOP Mandate*

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Nov. 14 that he considered his overwhelming reelection a mandate "to push forward" with his program of "modern Republicanism."

The President described "modern Republicanism" as a "political philosophy that recognizes clearly the responsibility of the Fed. Govt. to take the lead in making certain that the productivity of our great economic machine is distributed so that no one will suffer disaster, privation through no fault of his own."

He added that "we believe likewise in free enterprise" and would "try our best to preserve" it. He said he would seek to put the problems of "education, health & so on" into "the hands of localities & the private enterprise of states wherever we can, because . . . the great difference . . . between myself & people of a philosophy that believes in centralized government is that I believe to have this free enterprise healthy, you must have, first, integrity in your fiscal operations of the Govt.; 2d, you must preserve a sound dollar . . .; and thirdly, in this dispersion of power."

Mr. Eisenhower, asked to interpret the election of another Democratic Congress, said he thought that the U.S. "has not yet been convinced that modern Republicanism is with us and is going to be the guiding philosophy of" the GOP. [See p. 366E-F1]

Responding to criticism that he had not taken personal leadership in working with Congress, the President said: "I am not one of the desk-pounding type that likes to stick out his jaw and look like he is bossing the show. I would far rather get behind and, recognizing the frailties & the requirements of human nature, I would rather try to persuade a man to go along, because once I have persuaded him, he will stick. If I scare him, he will stay as long as he is scared, and then he is gone." [See p. 342G1]

On the question of whether he planned to build Republicanism in the South, the President quoted a military aphorism: "You always reinforce success & never defeat. So that would dictate that you would start with the states in which you have apparently made pretty good progress, reinforce them and build them up, and the others will be bound to come along."

### *Other Presidential News*

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty announced Nov. 15 that all 19 Cabinet-level officials had submitted *pro-forma* resignations after Pres. Eisenhower's reelection but that Mr. Eisenhower had decided to make no Cabinet changes. [See p. 378C3]

Hagerty told newsmen Nov. 20 that he expected the President to offer Gov. Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts a high Admin. post after Herter's term as governor expired Dec. 31. [See p. 284D-G1]

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, 53, resigned because of illness Nov. 19, effective on the appointment of a successor, as Amb. to Italy. [See p. 240E3]

Other resignations: Nov. 19—Robt. C. Hendrickson as Amb. to New Zealand [see Vol. XV, p. 28E1]. Nov. 20—Wm. H. Jackson as special assistant to the President for national security & foreign policy [see p. 300E2]; Roswell B. Perkins as Asst. Secy. of Health, Education & Welfare. [See Vol. XV, p. 176F3; XIV, 177A2]

The White House announced Nov. 19 that Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru would visit Pres. Eisenhower in Washington Dec. 16. [See p. 208G1]

### LABOR

### *Dock Workers Strike*

East Coast passenger & cargo shipping was halted Nov. 16 by the biggest dock strike in U.S. history, a walkout of 60,000 members of the unaffiliated Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. Except for tankers, not handled by the ILA, the strike tied up most ocean-going vessels in every port on the Atlantic & Gulf Coasts. About 250 ships were affected.

West Coast shipping was hit also Nov. 19 as 16,000 members of Harry

Bridges' Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union halted the loading & unloading of some 100 ships for 24 hours while they discussed how to help the East Coast strikers. They authorized joint "strike action." Sporadic sympathy walkouts on the West Coast had started Nov. 17.

Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA pres., telegraphed Bridges Nov. 19 that the ILA "resents" Bridges' "interference." Bradley, who for months had rejected help offered by Bridges' leftwing ILWU, said the ILWU's "activities don't help us, they embarrass us." The ILA Nov. 16 had rejected ILWU financial aid.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty warned in a statement Nov. 19 that the strike "is serious and has repercussions which spread far beyond the maritime industry." He urged that both sides "recognize their obligations to the country & to the public and resolve their private difficulties across the bargaining table so that the flow of trade & traffic . . . can be resumed immediately."

Union & employer negotiators had failed to find a formula for averting the strike, but they continued to meet from the first day of the walkout at N.Y. bargaining sessions called by a federal mediation panel headed by Robert H. Moore, assistant director of the mediation service.

The Assn. of American Railroads Nov. 19 embargoed all export cargo to Atlantic & Gulf Coast ports.

The East Coast strike originally had been called after the Union & the N.Y. Shipping Assn. (representing 170 N.Y. steamship & stevedoring firms) failed to agree on contract terms, including these union demands:

- National bargaining—under which the ILA & NYSA would negotiate one contract for all East Coast ports. The NYSA refused on grounds that it represented only New York firms. The ILA Nov. 19 modified its demand by insisting only that the contract cover operations of New York employers—in New York or other ports.
- An 8-hr. pay guarantee — under which longshoremen called for work would be guaranteed pay for a full 8-hr. day. The current system provided guarantees of 4 hours' pay for the morning plus 2 hours' pay if a man was asked to work after lunch. During the first day of the strike, the union eased its demand and insisted only on guarantees of 4 hours' pay for each shift a man was called.
- A 2,240-lb. (one long ton) sling-load limit as a safety measure. The NYSA insisted that heavier loads were safe if properly rigged and that the real purpose of the demand was to make more work.
- A 2-yr. contract. The NYSA insisted on a 3-yr. contract; the union said after the strike started that it would sign a 3-yr. pact provided it included national bargaining.
- A 32¢ raise in the $2.48 hourly pay. The NYSA agreed to this only if it were spread over 3 years.

A 5th major issue was the employer demand that the size of gangs be cut from 20 men to 16. [See p. 350A3]

## *Cleveland Newspaper Strike*

Cleveland's 3 daily newspapers suspended publication Nov. 1 and remained closed as of Nov. 20 despite piecemeal settlements with most of the unions involved.

Scripps-Howard's evening *Cleveland Press* was struck by the Cleveland Newspaper Guild (representing editorial employes) following the expiration of their contract Oct. 31. The morning *Cleveland Plain Dealer* & the *Cleveland News*, both published by Forest City Publishing Co., shut down Nov. 1 when delivery-truck drivers refused to handle them because the name of the struck *Press* had been added to their mastheads.

Bargaining sessions called by Mayor Frank J. Celebrezze began Nov. 7. Settlements under terms suggested by Celebrezze were reached with the Guild Nov. 15, the typographical & mailers unions Nov. 18 and the stereotypers' & paperhandlers' unions Nov. 19. But a settlement accepted by the publishers was rejected by the Pressmen's Union Nov. 19.

The 2-yr. Guild pact provided weekly raises of $4-$6.40 the first year, $2.50 the 2d. (The pre-strike minimum for a newsman with 5 years' experience was $122.50.) The 2-yr. craft union contracts provided weekly raises of $4.50 the first year, $3.50 the 2d. (Before the strike, base pay had been $113.25 for typographers, $102.37 for mailers.)

The newspaper blackout was eased Nov. 5 when the Guild & cooperating unions started publishing the *Cleveland Reporter*. [See p. 22F2]

(New York's 7 major dailies & the N.Y. Newspaper Guild settled Nov. 1 for a 9% raise—5% the first year, 4% the 2d. The old minimum averaged $100 a week and ranged from $50 for office boys to $141.50 for reporters, photographers & copy editors.)

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**United Rubber Workers** ended an 18-day Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. strike Nov. 18 by ratifying contract terms that improved rules for seniority, leave of absence and computation of overtime & vacations. Wages were not at issue. [See p. 310B-C2] . . . **Strike statistics** reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics Oct. 29: 325 work stoppages involving 150,000 workers were started in September, bringing the number of stoppages in effect during the period to 550, the number of workers involved to 215,000, the amount of idleness to 1,500,000 man-days. [See p. 38G2] . . . **11 non-operating rail unions** representing some 700,000 members agreed with the nation's railroads on a 3-yr. contract providing hourly raises of 10¢ effective Nov. 1, 7¢ the following year & 7¢ Nov. 1, 1958 (reported by *AFL-CIO News* Nov. 10). The pact included an escalator clause calling for a 1¢ hourly increase or decrease in wages for every ½-point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index. [See Vol. XV, p. 429E-F2] . . . **Merger** of the United Paperworkers of America (formerly CIO) & the Intl. Bro'hood of Paper Makers (formerly AFL) into a new 130,000-member AFL-CIO United Papermakers & Paperworkers Intl. Union was agreed to by negotiators in New York Nov. 16. Paul Phillips, pres. of the former AFL union, was to become pres. of the new body. (According to the unions, paper & pulp-making was the U.S.' 5th largest manufacturing industry, Canada's largest.) [See p. 107B1] . . . **Supreme Court** Nov. 19 upheld, by refusing to review, a lower court order that the *New Orleans Item* must give the New Orleans Newspaper Guild information about merit raises received by individual employes. [See Vol. XV, p. 125C1] . . . **NLRB trial examiner** Sidney Lindner ruled Nov. 20 that a Teamsters local could continue to picket the Curtis Bros., Inc., Furniture Co. of Washington although the firm's employes had voted that they did not want the union to represent them. . . . **Eastman Kodak Co.** Nov. 20 scheduled a record wage dividend to be paid to 51,000 employes in the U.S. Mar. 19. It was estimated at $35,700,000, the highest figure in the plan's 44-yr. history. Each eligible employe was to get $31.75 for every $1,000 he earned during 1952-56. [See Vol. XIV, p. 387B1]

## OTHER U.S. NEWS

***Civil Rights.*** Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Nov. 16 directed U.S. Attorneys from 14 Southern & border states to meet in Washington Dec. 10 for a conference on how to insure compliance with the Supreme Court decision that racial segregation in public transportation was unconstitutional. He told the attorneys in a letter made public Nov. 19 that state or local laws requiring such segregation "must be regarded as a dead letter." The attorneys called to the conference were from the 34 districts in which such laws "are unrepealed." [See p. 380B1] . . . Montgomery, Ala. Negroes voted at a mass meeting Nov. 14 to end their boycott of the city's buses as soon as the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision was "turned over to the Fed. Dist. Court." . . . John Kasper, 27, White Citizens Council leader & Washington bookstore operator, was acquitted by a Clinton, Tenn. jury Nov. 20 of charges of sedition & inciting riots when the local high school was desegregated. [See p. 302C3]

***Hawaii.*** Lt. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel, retired World War II Army commander in the Pacific, told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Nov. 16 that a Communist-led uprising might break out in Hawaii if the U.S. became involved in war. He warned of dangerous Communist infiltration in the islands. Such an uprising, however, was called unlikely by Hawaii Gov. Samuel Wilder King & ex-Gov. Oren E. Long, who had held office when O'Daniel was commander in Hawaii.

Harry Bridges, pres. of the leftwing Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, said Nov. 10 that he would shut down all Hawaii's basic industries in a protest strike against a 4-day hearing on subversion that Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.),

chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcom., planned to open in Honolulu Nov. 30. He made the threat at a testimonial dinner for Jack W. Hall, ILWU Hawaii regional director & a convicted Smith Act violator.

Edward N. Sylva, a long-standing anti-Communist, was dismissed by Gov. King as Hawaii Territorial Attorney General for attending the Hall dinner. Sylva called the dinner a normal labor function and insisted that the ILWU had emerged as a "legitimate force" in Hawaii. Communism had become a "minor" problem in Hawaii, he declared. (Newly elected Hawaii Delegate-to-Congress John A. Burns also was quoted as saying the ILWU had attained new "respectability" in Hawaii's eyes.) [See Vol. XV, p. 52D1; XIV, 38G2]

***Immigration Act.*** The House Un-American Activities Com. held hearings in Washington Nov. 12-14 on an alleged Communist campaign to repeal or liberalize the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt, a son of Theodore Roosevelt, told the committee Nov. 12 that the act was opposed only by "hard-core Communists," "bleeding-heart" Americans & "well-meaning people who have been brainwashed." He said the law should be "tightened" and quoted his father as having said the U.S. should not become a "polyglot boardinghouse" for immigrants. [See Vol. VII, p. 384M-N]

Among witnesses who invoked the 5th Amendment during the hearings: Nov. 12—Abner Green, exec. secy. of the American Com. for the Protection of the Forgn. Born [see Vol. XIV, p. 437E1]; Nov. 13—Italian-born Carl Allo Marzani, vice pres. of the N. Y. publishing firm Cameron Associates & a former State Dept. & OSS employe who had been jailed for falsely denying CP affiliations [see Vol. IX, p. 86E]; Mrs. Frances Damon Williams, who had attended many overseas meetings of the World Fed. of Democratic Youth; Charles Musil, treasurer of the ACPFB; Irving Novick, self-employed immigration consultant & former ACPFB leader (ex-Communist John Lautner testified that he had seen Musil & Novick at CP meetings 15 years ago and had no doubt they had been CP members then); Nov. 14—J. Harry Levitan, Philadelphia lawyer who served as counsel to other witnesses at the hearing. Ex-FBI undercover operative Herman Thomas testified Nov. 14 that he had known Levitan as a Communist. Levitan, who was not permitted to cross-examine, said Thomas had testified at an immigration hearing in Philadelphia that he did not know whether Levitan was a Communist. [See pp. 287G1-A2, 278G1, 129B-C2, 12D3]

***Communism.*** A federal grand jury in Denver Nov. 16 indicted 14 officials of the leftwing Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers on charges of conspiring fraudulently to obtain the NLRB's services & facilities for their union by filing false non-Communist affidavits. The defendants, who were accused of pretending to resign from the CP: Raymond Dennis, 45, of Chicago; Graham Dolan, 48, of Denver; Irving Dichter, 43, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Jas. Harvie Durkin, 44, of Chicago; Asbury Howard, 45, of Bessemer, Ala., the union's eastern vice pres.; Alton Lawrence, 44, of Bessemer; Jack Marcotti, 38, of Tucson, Ariz.; Albert Pezzati, 43, of Denver, secy.-treasurer of the union; Chase Powers, 52, of Spokane, Wash.; Harold Sanderson, 42, comptroller & asst. to the pres. of the union; Albert Skinner of Salt Lake City; Maurice Travis, 45, ex-pres. of the union; Jesse Van Camp, 48, of Danville, Ill.; Chas. Wilson of Columbia, Tenn., ex-eastern vice pres. The indictment said their co-conspirators (but not co-defendants) were Arthur Bary, John Williamson, Gil Green & Fred Fine, CP leaders convicted of violating the Smith Act. The union's executive board protested that the officials were innocent and that the indictment was a "union-busting" move. [See Vol. XV, pp. 257F3, 418C3]

James J. Matles, 57, Rumanian-born organizing director of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was given a 3-month jail sentence by Fed. Dist. Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in New York Nov. 20 for contempt of court during denaturalization proceedings against him in October. The Govt. charged that Matles was a "top" CP official who falsely swore, on being naturalized in 1934, that he was not a member of an organization teaching or advocating forcible overthrow of the Govt. [See Vol. XIII, p. 28N; XII, 428H]

John Gates, editor of the Communist *Daily Worker* & a member of the CP national committee, writing in the November issue of the Communist *Political Affairs*, urged a drastic overhaul of the U.S. CP & even a change in the party's name to persuade American workers to enroll in a campaign for a "peaceful & constitutional" change-over to socialism. The CP, he said, should stop regarding Marx, Lenin & the Soviet Union as infallible, should reorganize on more democratic lines and should concede that war or revolution were not necessary for achieving socialism. He said the CP had lost members & "influence" and was "isolated almost entirely . . . from the labor movement, the Negro people & the farmers." [See p. 326F1]

The U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco Nov. 15 approved a lower court order reinstating 2,000 seamen who had been barred from Govt.-owned ships during the Korean war as security risks under Coast Guard screening rules. [See p. 105E2; Vol. XV, 378A1]

***Govt. Information Policy.*** Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D., Calif.) of the House Govt. Operations Subcom. on Information announced Nov. 15 that he was suspending hearings on Govt. information policies until January and charged that one reason for doing so was "the refusal" of Asst. Defense Secy. Robert Tripp Ross "to give the cooperation I feel the committee is entitled to expect."

Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D., Fla.), a subcommittee member, had accused Ross Nov. 14 of labeling secret "the facts of government necessary to the public & to Congress." He accused Ross of having concealed at earlier hearings the information that the Pentagon had set up a research & development council during the summer to increase the exchange of scientific information among the military services. (Ross denied in a letter to Moss Nov. 16 that a special group had been formed. He said the matter was under study and that it "would not be in the public interest" to release confidential documents on the subject.)

Ross, on objecting to subcommittee demands for information, had cited Pres. Eisenhower's May 1954 letter instructing Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson to withhold information about confidential executive conversations from the Senate committee that investigated the dispute between the Army & Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). [See Vol. XIV, p. 166C-E1]

The Moss subcommittee Nov. 14 released a White House letter that Moss interpreted to mean that Govt. employes might not invoke the 1954 directive on their own initiative but could claim executive secrecy only if specifically ordered to do so. The letter, written Oct. 26 by Gerald P. Morgan, special counsel to the President, in reply to a question by Clark Mollenhoff, *Des Moines Register & Tribune* correspondent, said that a Govt. "employe is not free merely to exercise his own discretion but in the final analysis information will be withheld only when the President or agency heads, acting under the President's authority or instruction, determine it is contrary to the public interest to disclose it." [See p. 380A-B2]

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**Interior Secy. Fred A. Seaton** assured the Natl. Reclamation Assn. Nov. 16, at the closing session of its Salt Lake City convention, that even under the Eisenhower Admin. "partnership" policy for hydroelectric development, "our rivers & streams" would remain "public-owned resources." He pointed out that: (a) Power going to non-federal projects built under the "partnership" program would revert to federal disposal after a specified amortization period. (b) FPC licenses on non-federal developments expire in 50 years. (The association reelected as pres. Guy C. Jackson Jr., an Anahuac, Tex. lawyer.) [See p. 368E-F3] . . . **FPC's legal staff** recommended Nov. 14 that the commission dismiss New York State's application to build a $550 million Niagara Falls power project on grounds the FPC had no authority to grant the license. N.Y. State Power Authority spokesmen argued that the commission had jurisdiction despite a reservation attached by the Senate to a 1950 U.S.-Canadian treaty for diversion of additional Niagara River water for power. The Senate rider gave Congress the right to name the authority that would build & run the project. [See p. 260D2] . . . **Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee** was denied permission by the Supreme Court Nov. 13 to bring before it his suit to declare the foreign aid program unconstitutional and to prohibit the Treasury's use of taxes for foreign aid. [See p. 350C2]

## OBITUARIES

**Jean Baptiste Adoue Jr.,** Dallas Mayor 1951-53, Natl. Bank of Commerce pres. since 1924; Nov. 17 in Dallas, Tex.

**Genevieve Belasco,** 84, stage & silent movie actress who appeared in original *Ten Commandments*, cousin of producer David Belasco; Nov. 17 in New York.

**Carl A. Birdsall,** 64, Continental Ill. Natl. Bank & Trust Co. pres. since 1948; Nov. 19 in Tucson, Ariz.

**Wollmar F. Boström,** 78, Swedish Min. to U.S. 1935-45, Min. to Spain & Portugal 1922-25, ex-Swedish tennis champion; death Nov. 8 in Stockholm reported Nov. 15.

**Floyd Buckley,** 82, oldest active B'way stage actor who appeared in current *No Time for Sergeants*, 1899 *Buffalo Bill Wild West Show*, created radio role of *Popeye the Sailor* in 1935; Nov. 14 in Flushing, N.Y.

**Prof. Winifred C. Cullis,** 81, British educator & feminist, physiology prof. emeritus of London School of Medicine for Women; Nov. 13, London.

**Yvon Delbos,** 71, French Radical Socialist leader, Forgn. Min. 1936-38, Education Min. 1938 through World War II (deported by Nazis to Germany, later rescued by U.S. 7th Army), UN delegate 1947; Nov. 15 in Paris.

**Elizabeth of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,** 72, Princess of Rumania, ex-Queen of Greece who spent most of her reign in British exile after 1923 Greek revolt, divorced King George II in 1935 & returned to Rumania where she allegedly collaborated with Communists after World War II until 1948 when they exiled her; Nov. 15 in Cannes of heart ailment.

**Rudolph Halley,** 43, NYC Council pres. 1951, Senate Kefauver Crime Investigating Com. counsel in 1950 during investigations into gambling & other rackets; Nov. 19 in New York of hemorrhagic pancreatitis. [See Vol. XV, p. 372B3]

**Louis Kenedy,** 74, bd. chrmn. P.J. Kenedy & Sons (oldest U.S. Roman Catholic book publishers), Natl. Council of Catholic Men pres.; Nov. 16 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

**Sava Kosanovic,** 62, Yugoslav Amb. to U.S. & Mexico 1946-50, ex-Interior Min.; Nov. 13 in Belgrade.

**Arthur O. Lindsay,** 78, *Quincy* (Ill.) *Herald-Whig* pblshr. since 1926, Quincy Broadcasting Co. head since 1948; Nov. 16 in Quincy.

**Dr. Juan Negrin,** 64, Socialist Premier of Spanish Loyalist Govt. which fell to Franco forces during 1936-39 revolution, ex-physiology prof. at Madrid U.; death Nov. 12 in Paris revealed Nov. 14.

**Vice Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie,** 59, Dep. Chief of Naval Air Operations 1952, comdr. carrier *Essex* 1943-44, Chief of Staff to Far East Naval Cmndr. in Korean War; Nov. 18 in Bethesda, Md.

**Dr. Harry Arthur Sanders,** 88, U. of Michigan prof. emeritus of Latin, authority on Greek manuscripts of Bible; Nov. 16 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

**Francis Loftus Sullivan,** 53, Brit. actor (films *Great Expectations*, *Oliver Twist*, on stage in *Witness for Prosecution;* Nov. 19 in New York of lung ailment. [See Vol. XV, p. 103F1]

## SPORTS

### *Winners*

#### FOOTBALL SCORES

**Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 18)**

Washn. 33, N.Y. 7; Pittsburgh 14, Chicago Cards 7; Detroit 27, Balti. 3; Chicago Bears 30, Los Ang. 21; Cleve. 16, Phila. 0; San Francisco 17, Green Bay 16.

**College (Nov. 17)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Arkansas 27, SMU 13 | Nwstn. 14, Purdue 0 |
| Auburn 20, Georgia 0 | Notre Dame 21, N.C. 14 |
| Baylor 26, Nebr. 7 | Oklahoma 67, Mo. 14 |
| Bos. C. 13, Bos. U. 0 | Okla. A&M 25, Detrt. 7 |
| Brown 21, Harvard 12 | Oregon 7, USC 0 |
| Colorado 21, Utah 7 | Ore. St. 14, Ida. 10 |
| Drtmth. 27, Cornell 14 | Penn 20, Columbia 6 |
| Delaware 14, Temple 7 | Penn St. 14, N.C. St. 7 |
| Duke 26, Wake F. 0 | Pitt 20, Army 7 |
| Fla. St. 20, Miss. So. 19 | Rutgers 20, W&M 6 |
| Ga. Tech. 27, Ala. 0 | S. C. 13, Maryland 0 |
| G. Wash. 20, Citadel 0 | Syr. 61, Colgate 7 |
| H.-Sim. 20, COP 19 | TCU 46, Texas 0 |
| H. Cross 41, Marqt. 0* | Tenn. 27, Miss. 7 |
| Houston 26, VInva. 13 | Tex. A&M 21, Rice 7 |
| Illinois 13, Wis. 13 | Trinity 14, Weslyn. 7 |
| Iowa 6, Ohio St. 0 | Tulane 13, Vandblt. 6 |
| Kan. St. 32, Iowa St. 6 | Tulsa 10, Tex. Tech 7 |
| Ky. 33, Xavier (O.) 0 | UCLA 13, Kansas 0 |
| Lehigh 27, Lafyt. 10 | Wash. 34, Stnfd. 13 |
| Miami 21, Clemson 0† | Wash. St. 14, Calif. 13 |
| Mich. 49, Indiana 26 | W. Va. 7, Furman 0 |
| Minn. 14, Mich. St. 13 | Wichita 14, Dayton 6 |
| Miss. St. 32, LSU 13 | Wms. 27, Amherst 12 |
| N.M. 14, Montana 13 | Wyo. 7, B.-Yng. 6 |
| Navy 34, Virginia 7 | Yale 42, Prnctn. 20 |

*Nov. 18 †Nov. 16

**Swimming:** The Dutch team of Lenie De Nijs, Rita Kroon, Aty Voorby & Greetje Raan swam the woman's 400-meter medley relay in world record time of 4 min. 54.3 sec. Nov. 19 in Hilversum, Neth. [See p. 188C2] . . . **Track:** Mich. St. won the IC4A cross-country team title, Henry Kennedy of Mich. St., the individual title in New York Nov. 19 [see Vol. XV, p. 388C1]. Jack Davis of Glendale, Calif. ran the 120-yd. high hurdles in world record time of 13.3 sec. in a pre-Olympics meet in Melbourne Nov. 17. [See p. 196A2]

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**Baseball playing rules committee,** meeting Nov. 19 in Chicago, adopted a rule requiring that a player's times at bat must equal at least 3.1 times his team's total scheduled games for him to be eligible for a season's batting championship. Previous requirement: 400 times at bat. [See p. 323D2] . . . **Baseball player trades:** (Nov. 20) outfielder Del Ennis, 31, from Phila. to St. Louis for outfielder Rip Repulski, 28, & infielder Bobby Morgan [see pp. 372C2, 344C1]. (Nov. 13): pitcher Warren Hacker, 3rd-baseman Don Hoak & outfielder Pete Whisenant from the NL Chicago Cubs to Cincinnati for 3d-baseman Ray Jablonski, & pitcher Elmer Singleton. [See pp. 352D1, 328B1, 327D3] . . . **Brooklyn Dodgers** ended Nov. 13 an exhibition tour of Japan during which they won 14, tied one and lost 4 of 19 games played. [See p. 352B1] **Clyde King,** 32, Atlanta mgr., was named Hollywood (PCL) mgr. Nov. 19, replacing Clay Hopper. . . . **Russia's** invitation for a U.S. team to compete in a track & field meet in Moscow next summer was accepted by the AAU Nov. 16. AAU Secy.-Treas. Dan Ferris said in Melbourne, Australia that the AAU would ask Congress to relax alien fingerprinting requirements for a Soviet team to visit the U.S. in 1958.

## MISCELLANEOUS

***Disasters & Accidents.*** 102 persons aboard a ferryboat bound from Formosa to the Pescadores were drowned Nov. 17 when it struck a reef & sank. . . . At least 56 persons were reported killed by a hurricane in southwestern Viet Nam Nov. 12. . . . 24 persons were reported killed in the crash of an Aerovias Guest (Mexican) airliner Nov. 15 near Salina Grande, Nicaragua. . . . 31 persons were killed Nov. 17 when an Arpa (Colombian) airliner crashed in the mountains near Dagua, Colombia. [See p. 382C-D2] . . . Art Larsen, 31, amateur tennis star, sustained critical head injuries when his motor scooter was upset Nov. 10 near Castro Valley, Calif. [See Vol. XV, p. 164A3]

***Crime.*** Virginia B. Jaspers, 33, a practical nurse, received prison sentences of 10-15 yrs. for the killing of 11-day-old Abbe Kapsinow & 7 yrs. for the killing of 3-mo.-old Jenifer Malkins in New Haven, Conn. Nov. 14. She had pleaded guilty of manslaughter in shaking the children to death in fits of anger. . . . Arthur Redmond, 29, was charged in Cincinnati Nov. 15 with setting an apartment building fire that caused deaths of 8 persons in an act of revenge against Mrs. Johnetta Clark, who had refused to marry him. She survived but 2 of her children were killed. . . . Filipino authorities reported Nov. 15 that bandits on Sulu I. had killed 21 persons during a week of terrorism.

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**U.S.S. Hartford,** wooden steam sloop built in 1858 & used as Adm. David Farragut's flagship in the Civil War Battle of Mobile Bay (1864), sank Nov. 20 at its pier in the Elizabeth River, Norfolk, Va. . . . **Marshall Field III** left $30 million to the Field Fndtn. for philanthropies, it was disclosed when his will was examined in N.Y. Nov. 20.[See p. 381E2] . . . **Saml. & Herman Kravitz,** Atlantic City clothiers, had $1,968,772 in U.S. tax liens filed against them for 1951 in Atlantic City Nov. 6. They had figured in recent Murray Chotiner investigations. [See p. 152B1] . . . **John Fox,** publisher of the defunct *Boston Post*, had an additional $16,206 U.S. tax lien filed against him Nov. 3 in Pittsburgh, bringing the total tax claim against him to $1,634,004. [See p. 255B2] . . . **U.S. women** outnumber men by 1,381,000 with greatest disparity in the 25-&-older group, the Census Bureau reported Nov. 11. . . . **Stockholm,** Swedish-American liner in drydock since its July 25 collision with the *Andrea Doria*, sailed Nov. 10 from New York on its first commercial voyage since the crash. [See p. 320G2]

**Birthdays:** Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower was 60 Nov. 14. [See p. 285A3] . . . Prince Charles of Britain was 8 Nov. 14. [See Vol. XV. p. 380G3] . . . Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York, medical educator, was 90 Nov. 13.